

MISCELLANEOUS

British Tories Struggling With Ireland.

ATTLEMEN IN COUNCIL.

Chapter of Accidents FROM Various Parts of the World.

NEW YORK, November 17.—J. P. O'Connor, a special from London, says: The Government is in difficulties on the allocation question. Chamberlain's scheme has been considered and his demands pronounced excessive, and, in their present state, definitely rejected. He may be given permission to amend if he thinks fit, but the probabilities are against the Government's accepting anything he may offer. Principles to which he is pledged and to which the Ministry have declared themselves committed are not to be sacrificed to the Irish legislature from the Tory or Irish government by provincial politicians. Reports from Ireland state that

made and refused, some of them have been forced to leave the estates. The tenants in each case have been asked to contribute towards the cost of the proceedings and were prepared to pay into a bank or to give a bond for the return of the lands to listen to the appeals of those who would be dispossessed. The landlords, in most cases, will be effectively forced to hand back the land, but many landlords would have accepted the situation if it had not been for the fact that the situation is gradually leading to an acute state.

[illegible]

Is It the Strikers?
DALLAS, November 17.—An attempt was made Monday evening to poison the family of P. D. Armour. A sample package weighing four lbs was sent to Armour's home, which he did not use it, as there was reason to believe its contents. It was analyzed by a chemist and found to contain strychnine sufficient to kill at least twelve families. The package was delivered at the home by a boy, who said he was sent by a woman. In a conversation overheard between two women, it was learned that the woman had been offered \$100 to poison Armour's family and that other packagers who have been promised the same amount for poisoning the stock yards. The matter has been referred to the hands of detectives.

A Rival to Galveston.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., November 17.—Rellington's information reached here yesterday that the city of Dallas had been selected for the purpose of purchasing Paducah and its surrounding lands from the estate of the late Gen. John H. R. Baylor, of the coast from Corpus Christi, and that the city of Dallas had been selected for the purpose of purchasing Paducah and its surrounding lands from the estate of the late Gen. John H. R. Baylor, of the coast from Corpus Christi, and that the city of Dallas had been selected for the purpose of purchasing Paducah and its surrounding lands from the estate of the late Gen. John H. R. Baylor, of the coast from Corpus Christi.

An Artist Dead.
SAN ANTONIO, November 17.—George Thomas, the renowned engraver, is dead at the age of 86.

THE COURTS.

Superior Court.—Brumson J.
Apple vs. Slaughter—Verdict for plaintiff.
Days' stay of execution.
Hastings vs. Hodge—Decree quieting title
granted and filed.
Hartman et al. vs. City of Los Angeles—
Deed signed and filed.
Henderson vs. Thomas—Ten days granted
to amend complaint.
Hill et al. vs. Smith vs. Harry N. Smith—De-
cree of divorce signed and filed.

SET FOR THURSDAY.

Superior Court.—Anderson—Jury trial.

Cheney, J.
 ple vs. H. W. Hill—Sentenced to three
 months in the county jail and \$1 fine.
 ple vs. Frank Hill—Continued until
 November 15th.
 ple vs. Ford—Damages for plaintiff;
 costs.
 ple vs. Gee Ah Sue—Burglary. Ver-
 dict guilty.
 SET FOR THURSDAY.
 ple vs. E. W. Jones.

Mountain View.
 Those who do not care for our \$600 lots,
 with red orange trees, facing a sixty-
 acre tract, and backed by an alley, we
 might name tract (the Waverly) sev-
 eral of the same size and advantage

36, but the place of the old orange trees has been taken by the new ones. The city is changing on account of the high elevation. Waverly above all other property for around it, and still we are right close to the city.

LUCKENBACH, Senter & Co.,
23 West First street.

Home Again.

M. M. Wardman yesterday returned from Cambridge, Mass., to Los Angeles, where, when a girl, a member of the Los Angeles High school in this city, and yesterday the Los Angeles High school, who was her teacher for many days. It is a pleasure to say that the meeting was one of great joy to each of the ladies. Mrs. Wardman is stopping at the Workman.

Valuable Cargoes.

It is J. J. Mellus, who loaded both cargoes. It is learned that the British bark *Wessex*, which left San Francisco in the last of May, has arrived at Los Angeles with a cargo of 900 tons of wheat. It is valued at \$120,000.

The British ship *Microessa*, which arrived last Sunday, carried 2500 long tons of wheat, valued at £76,000, and 300 sacks of wheat, valued at £7,000, to the Continent. The latter ship will arrive at Falmouth or Queenstown for orders.

The Cargo Muchacho. The *Cargo Muchacho* mine, about twelve miles west of Yuma, which has been idle for a long time, was started again a few days since by a party of New York capitalists, known as the Gold Rock Mining Company. They are putting out one cable and will drill a hole on the Gold Rock. It is being worked with good success.

No Bull Butcher for Vermont
MONTPELIER, November 17.—The Legislature in both houses has passed a bill providing that all hotels or restaurants or oisomergeries shall put up large signs notifying the public of the fact.

Pants! Pants! Pants!
From \$2.75 up to \$6.60; no nobbling patterns, to suit. Remember under no circumstances leaves home unless it is a perfect fit. We have first class tailor and make all sizes. Changes free of charge.

E. ADAMS' CLOTHING-HOUSE
15 S. Spring str.

Let the People Judge.
The Electric Ry' Homestead Ass'n's the building now being erected on South Side Tract is a duplicate of the charming villa residences on the Urm Tract. "Full value every time."

them to-morrow. The lowest penalty
fine of \$25 and the highest \$200. Here-
after the ordinance will be enforced not
strictly, but severely.

Strengthen yourself physically by using
Red Star Cough Cure. No opiates.
cents.

Every South Side Lot

Is worth more than \$500. There are only
they are extra large and have good all
and one in every seven will be entitled
an 8000 house. Think of this before
elsewhere. Only a few left. Room 5, S
macher Block.

The British ship *Micronesia*, which cleared last Sunday, carried 2300 loads of wheat, 2000 sacks of flour, 2000 sacks of wheat, valued at \$75,000. It is the largest ship to have called at Falmouth or Queenstown for over 20 years.

Culture of Mushrooms.
That mushrooms are not more generally grown and eaten can only be accounted for by the fact that a few varieties are poisonous, hence people are afraid to eat them. While it is true that some of them are poisonous, and it is sometimes difficult for the edible and harmful, little effort and observation would enable any one to tell the good from the bad. Indeed, the danger from eating the cultivated one is extremely slight, for the spore obtained from the dealers is of one kind, the *Agaricus campestris*, which is perfectly harmless, and is the variety most commonly met with.

That mushrooms form a cheap, palatable and nutritious food is beyond question. Chemically they more nearly resemble meat than do any other vegetables. The spontaneity with which they come up in certain localities and seasons indicates how easily they can be grown. During the fall a bed can be made under the shade of a tree, where they will yield a supply for a week or two, until it becomes heated; then fork over and mix. Continue this a few times, or until the mass is evenly fermented and rotted, and the excessive heat and moisture is thrown off. Make the bed four or five feet wide, and pile the manure up in a rounded ridge three feet high. Care should be taken to have the manure evenly placed and the least decayed portions at the bottom, and it should be packed firmly, so as to produce an even and mild heat. The temperature should not be allowed to rise above 80 degrees, and if it seems likely to do so make holes into the manure in various parts of the bed by thrusting sharpened sticks into it and withdrawing them. When the heat is about 75 degrees the bed is ready for use.

This can be got of any seedman at a cost of twenty cents a pound. It is broken into pieces about the size of walnuts and these put in six inches apart and about two inches below the surface. The bed is then covered to a depth of two inches with firm, rich, pressed down soil and evenly. If the temperature is right the mushrooms will appear in from four to six weeks, and will continue bearing for two months if the interior heat is kept up. To prevent the soil cracking and to conserve the heat a light covering of straw may be put on the bed. But little moisture is needed, and do not water unless dry, and always use lukewarm water (cold water destroys both spawn and crop) just enough to moisten the surface, and apply through a fine hose. If the bed is covered with fine straw, let that remain while the water is applied. When the mushrooms are old and some of the heat has been exhausted, the covering should be increased. When the bed seems to have done bearing take off the soil, then add ten inches of fresh dung, replace the soil and fresh straw. The fresh heat will revive the spawn and produce another crop.

For in-door culture the beds can be made on shelves above the other, and thus a small space made to produce a large amount. With proper management a succession can be had all winter long, and in fact all the year around.

The expense of time and labor is not slight there is not much excuse for not trying a small bed, and a little family supply will enable one to keep the family supplied with this article of food.

It is advised that mushrooms which are gathered in the fields be soaked in vinegar, this having the effect of removing the poisonous matter which may be in them. In eating they should be well salted, and not poisoning should occur vomiting should be induced, and then vegetable acids, such as vinegar, lemon juice, or that of sour apples given, after which give anti-spasmodic remedies to check the vomiting.—(Rural World.)

A Tip on Stockings.
Walking down Sixth avenue the other day a Herald reporter met a well-known opera singer who was standing in front of a shop window, looking at an elaborate display of fancy hosiery for women.

"Pretty, are they not?" suggested the reporter, glancing at the crazy-quilt effect that the bright colors produced.

"Indeed they are, but effective in the window only," replied the footlight fairy.

"Why so?"

"Because they are not properly designed for stage wear. Although the designs are odd and the colors blended very prettily, they do not light up well at all behind the footlights."

"I fail to understand why."

"There is no part of an actress' wardrobe that she should give as much attention and study to as her stockings. There are certain rules about dressing the legs that must be followed to get a good effect. Now, in fancy stockings the lower part should be dark and the upper part light. That gives the effect of smallness at the ankle and plumpness at the calf. Reverse the position of the colors and the leg will look as straight and ungainly as a stick. Then if the dark shade does not go all around the lower part it should be at the back and not in front, for in that case it gives the ankle a fat look. The hosiery that is figured with an imitation boot coming up to the sweater, the calf gives a leg the best appearance."

"Now every actress with any experience knows all this, and would not wear stockings figured in any other way. I knew a song and dance artist once who, though she had beautifully shaped legs, did not know how to dress them, and was a laughing stock among the audience on account of their skininess. They called her 'Pipstems.' Good stockings are more effective than padding even. If you will look over these in the window you will see that the arrangement of colors is wrong in nearly all of them for stage use, and of course they are too fanciful to wear in private life. The artist who designed them was evidently a very clever fellow, but did not know enough about the little secrets of stage costuming to make stockings for us. It is a very handsome line of goods, but unless I am greatly mistaken the merchant will find them a dead loss. No actress has any use for them except to admire them in the window. This is a little tip about stage secrets that the outside world knows nothing of, and every chorus girl is perfectly well aware of the truth."

"Good-by, I must hurry to rehearsal," there was the flutter of a fur-trimmed wrap and a vanishing lady.—(New York Herald.)

How They Tell When It is Going to Rain.
What is known as the Signal Service Bureau has, in this country, grown to be of so much importance, that it is interesting to have at least a general knowledge of its workings. It is one of the notable things of this day and age. A very large proportion—probably three-quarters of the predictions of the weather bureau prove to be correct.

Scattered all over this country, at advantageous points, are equitable distances, like the ancient cities of refuge, there are about 250 signal stations. Each of these stations is fully rigged

with instruments that register everything important concerning the atmosphere. Three times each day, from all these stations, reports are telegraphed to Washington, where is the central office. Now, then, this is the way that "Old Probabilities" makes up his famous predictions. As these various reports are received, he with a map before him, draws a red line connecting all those points which have the lowest atmospheric depression. The area within this red line is called a "storm-center," about which we have so much to hear. And the wise old man knows that from all points outside this circle the wind will rush in toward its center, because "low pressure" means less air, and on the principle that nature abhors a vacuum, the air outside rushes in to fill the void.

Next, the storm-center, the wind blows hardest. So this storm-center moves over the country, and the ever-watching and reporting telegraph faithfully records its progress, and knowing all about the moisture, the temperature, the cloudiness, velocity of the wind, etc., the wise old man can tell us exactly when and where it will rain. Sometimes there are several storm centers "in session" at the same time in different parts of the country, and of course, this makes it very lively for the winds, and also for the weather bureau at Washington. Then, one good thing about it is, that the signal service has arranged for the constant and prompt reporting of its predictions.—(American Analyst.)

A HALLOWE'EN PARTY.
Cutting the Cake. Ducking the Apples and Other Games.
[Harper's Bazar.]

The 31st of October, to a Scotch lassie, is one of the most important days in all the year, and great and mysterious are her preparations for celebrating so ancient a festival. She has been told that the night of the 31st is the best time to get a husband, and she knows that if she is in for a husband during the coming month.

There is no one, however, who connects it with pagan rites or with Druidical ceremonies, does not, however, wash her head nearly so much as the lassie of finding a ring and penny in her piece of Halloween pudding.

The success of such a party is to make it as mysterious and superstitious as possible, for although very few people are in earnest, still as a New York girl said when asked if she were superstitious, "No, not at all; but I do believe in finding a ring or a wished-for number of apple seeds, and I do believe in the old chamber or corner cooking-glass is regarded, as fascinating, not to say interesting, and productive of a great deal of innocent amusement, besides being odd, and allowable but once a year.

A net too large fruit cake should be made and baked in a pound-cake pan, so that there may be a hole in the center; into this hole must be put a ring and a penny, button, a trinket, and a key. A good plan is to put half the dough into the pan, and the other half into a smaller one, which is left on top of them. The ring is for marriage with in the year, the penny for an old maid or a bachelor, the button for a sweetheart, and the key for a journey.

The cake occupies the center of the treatment table, and is placed upon a large plate or board handsomely decorated with lace paper. The oldest person present must cut the cake, and for each guest a piece of cake is cut, and the table is cleared for no matter what the company are doing, everything must cease, and all gather in a circle around the table as the clock begins to strike the hour; this may be made very effective by having a very clear bell, and the first word spoken by any one is prophetic, and all sorts of guesses and fun may be made from it. But the cake eater must maintain absolute silence and on no account betray any knowledge that he or she may gain in slicing the cake. Often the cake cutter, who is called "Dane or Mother Halloween," can be induced to become a fortune-teller for the evening, and knowing the young people, she can make a great deal of fun and pleasure for them.

Of course the articles found belong to the finder, and are considered talismans of luck.

Some of the old games, such as "dooking" for apples, "pulling" of stalks, the "candle and apple," and "snap-dragon," are almost too rough for young ladies, and the following are offered as substitutes. Of course no games begin until after the cake is cut, for the really and truly Halloween's all must be done between the hour of nine and sunrise next morning.

A bit of the cake can be carried home to dream on, and should a young lady be so fortunate as to succeed in getting a young man to give her a piece of the paper decorations from the cake board, in which to wrap her piece of dream cake, she is sure to be married before the year is out, whether she got the ring or not. Only one must know that she has asked for the paper, and it must be taken before the cake has left the table, and she must let the young man know why she wants it, or give him any instructions about getting it; it must be her luck which she has asked for, and it is without a word and bring it to her.

The "apple hunt" should begin at 10 o'clock; for this game the hostess has provided as many apples as there are guests, and hidden them in all sorts of odd corners in every room, and at the time appointed, each girl is given a little basket and told to hunt for her apple. Of course it is considered the correct thing for the girls to become frightened, for are not ghosts and witches lurking in every corner and behind every door to bewitch the apples? And so half-dressed cries and exclamations suggest to the gentlemen that they ought to go and find the ladies' apples.

When all the apples are found they are carefully pared without breaking, and the following are offered as substitutes. Of course no games begin until after the cake is cut, for the really and truly Halloween's all must be done between the hour of nine and sunrise next morning.

Now the apple seeds are looked for and counted, and if the right number is found they must on no account be lost.

One, I love;
Two, I love;
Three, I love;
Four, I love;
Five, I love;
Six, he (or she) loves;
Seven, she (or he) loves;
Eight, both;
Nine, he (or she) comes;
Ten, he (or she) comes;
Eleven, courts;
Twelve, he marries.

A great deal of fun may be had with the game "saucer-luck." Place three saucers on a table; into one put clear water, into the second put milk, and into the third put empty. Blindfold a girl and lead her up to them. If she touches the clear water she is married, if she touches the milk she is engaged, if she touches the empty saucer she is single. If she touches the milk she is married, if she touches the water she is engaged, if she touches the empty saucer she is single.

When midnight draws near each girl is given a candle, and she is to hold the candle from one that has been lit by Dame Halloween, and she is to follow her leader, and when the candle is extinguished, she is to be married, if she touches the clear water she is married, if she touches the milk she is engaged, if she touches the empty saucer she is single.

Now the apple seeds are looked for and counted, and if the right number is found they must on no account be lost.

One, I love;
Two, I love;
Three, I love;
Four, I love;
Five, I love;
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Seven, she (or he) loves;
Eight, both;
Nine, he (or she) comes;
Ten, he (or she) comes;
Eleven, courts;
Twelve, he marries.

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When midnight draws near each girl is given a candle, and she is to hold the candle from one that has been lit by Dame Halloween, and she is to follow her leader, and when the candle is extinguished, she is to be married, if she touches the clear water she is married, if she touches the milk she is engaged, if she touches the empty saucer she is single.

Now the apple seeds are looked for and counted, and if the right number is found they must on no account be lost.

One, I love;
Two, I love;
Three, I love;
Four, I love;
Five, I love;
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Eight, both;
Nine, he (or she) comes;
Ten, he (or she) comes;
Eleven, courts;
Twelve, he marries.

A great deal of fun may be had with the game "saucer-luck." Place three saucers on a table; into one put clear water, into the second put milk, and into the third put empty. Blindfold a girl and lead her up to them. If she touches the clear water she is married, if she touches the milk she is engaged, if she touches the empty saucer she is single. If she touches the milk she is married, if she touches the water she is engaged, if she touches the empty saucer she is single.

When midnight draws near each girl is given a candle, and she is to hold the candle from one that has been lit by Dame Halloween, and she is to follow her leader, and when the candle is extinguished, she is to be married, if she touches the clear water she is married, if she touches the milk she is engaged, if she touches the empty saucer she is single.

Now the apple seeds are looked for and counted, and if the right number is found they must on no account be lost.

One, I love;
Two, I love;
Three, I love;
Four, I love;
Five, I love;
Six, he (or she) loves;
Seven, she (or he) loves;
Eight, both;
Nine, he (or she) comes;
Ten, he (or she) comes;
Eleven, courts;
Twelve, he marries.

A great deal of fun may be had with the game "saucer-luck." Place three saucers on a table; into one put clear water, into the second put milk, and into the third put empty. Blindfold a girl and lead her up to them. If she touches the clear water she is married, if she touches the milk she is engaged, if she touches the empty saucer she is single. If she touches the milk she is married, if she touches the water she is engaged, if she touches the empty saucer she is single.

When midnight draws near each girl is given a candle, and she is to hold the candle from one that has been lit by Dame Halloween, and she is to follow her leader, and when the candle is extinguished, she is to be married, if she touches the clear water she is married, if she touches the milk she is engaged, if she touches the empty saucer she is single.

Now the apple seeds are looked for and counted, and if the right number is found they must on no account be lost.

One, I love;
Two, I love;
Three, I love;
Four, I love;
Five, I love;
Six, he (or she) loves;
Seven, she (or he) loves;
Eight, both;
Nine, he (or she) comes;
Ten, he (or she) comes;
Eleven, courts;
Twelve, he marries.

A great deal of fun may be had with the game "saucer-luck." Place three saucers on a table; into one put clear water, into the second put milk, and into the third put empty. Blindfold a girl and lead her up to them. If she touches the clear water she is married, if she touches the milk she is engaged, if she touches the empty saucer she is single. If she touches the milk she is married, if she touches the water she is engaged, if she touches the empty saucer she is single.

When midnight draws near each girl is given a candle, and she is to hold the candle from one that has been lit by Dame Halloween, and she is to follow her leader, and when the candle is extinguished, she is to be married, if she touches the clear water she is married, if she touches the milk she is engaged, if she touches the empty saucer she is single.

Now the apple seeds are looked for and counted, and if the right number is found they must on no account be lost.

One, I love;
Two, I love;
Three, I love;
Four, I love;
Five, I love;
Six, he (or she) loves;
Seven, she (or he) loves;
Eight, both;
Nine, he (or she) comes;
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When midnight draws near each girl is given a candle, and she is to hold the candle from one that has been lit by Dame Halloween, and she is to follow her leader, and when the candle is extinguished, she is to be married, if she touches the clear water she is married, if she touches the milk she is engaged, if she touches the empty saucer she is single.

Now the apple seeds are looked for and counted, and if the right number is found they must on no account be lost.

One, I love;
Two, I love;
Three, I love;
Four, I love;
Five, I love;
Six, he (or she) loves;
Seven, she (or he) loves;
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Nine, he (or she) comes;
Ten, he (or she) comes;
Eleven, courts;
Twelve, he marries.

A great deal of fun may be had with the game "saucer-luck." Place three saucers on a table; into one put clear water, into the second put milk, and into the third put empty. Blindfold a girl and lead her up to them. If she touches the clear water she is married, if she touches the milk she is engaged, if she touches the empty saucer she is single. If she touches the milk she is married, if she touches the water she is engaged, if she touches the empty saucer she is single.

Los Angeles Produce Market.

The following is the official record of the Los Angeles Produce Exchange, corrected daily. In the quotations, unless otherwise stated, it is to be understood that the first figure is the highest price bid and the last the lowest price asked. These quotations are for round lots from first hands; for small lots out of store higher prices are asked.

WHEAT—Australian No. 1, white, \$1.25 asked; White Russian, \$1.05 bid; Gold Drop, \$1.05 bid; Sonora, \$1.05 bid; Panama No. 1, red, or shipping, \$1.05 bid; Odesa No. 3, \$1.05 asked; OAT—Feed No. 2, \$1.25 asked; BARLEY—Feed No. 1, new, 75c bid, 80c asked; Feed No. 1, 81c bid; Seller, 80c bid, 81c asked.

CORN—Large yellow, car load lots, \$1.05 asked; small yellow, car load lots, 75c bid, 80c asked; small yellow, car load lots, 75c bid, 80c asked; FLOUR—Los Angeles XXXX, extra family patent roll, \$4.50 asked; Capitol Mills extra family patent roll, \$4.50 asked; Pioneer and Crown, \$4.50 asked.

MILK—FEED—Bran, \$18 asked; Shorts, \$19 asked; Mixed feed, corn and barley, \$2.20 asked; Cracked Corn, \$1.25 asked; Cracked Barley, \$1 asked; Ground Barley, \$1 asked; Rolled Barley, \$1 asked.

GRAIN BAGS—Grain Bags MS, 23x36, 50c asked; 18x36 California sp, 50c asked; Potato sacks, 45c asked; Mill Sacks, 30c asked.

SEED—Alfalfa, new, 10c asked; HAY—Barley W. No. 1, \$9 asked; Barley, 1st, \$8 asked; mixed hay, \$7.50 asked; Alfalfa, W. No. 1, \$9 asked; Wheat Hay W. No. 1, \$10 asked; Oats, \$8 asked.

POTATOES—Early R.N. choice, \$1.10 asked; Irish Beanties, \$1.10 asked; Peerless North-ern, \$1.20 asked; Rubeys, \$1.00 asked; Salt Lake, \$1.25 asked.

SWEET POTATOES—Yellow, 90c asked; BUTTER—Fancy Roll, 50c par lb asked; Choice Roll, 35c par lb asked; Fair Roll, 25c par lb asked; Mixed stock, 17c par lb asked; Pickled Roll, 25c par lb asked; Firkin Choice, 25c par lb; Firkin Cooking, 15c par lb.

CHEESE—Large, 15c asked; small, 16c asked; small (3 lb hand) 17c asked; EGGS—Eggs, fresh, 35c bid, 40c asked; HONEY—Extracted light, 35c per lb, 36c asked; Amber, 36c bid; Comb, 36c bid.

ONIONS—Yellow Danvers, \$1.25 asked; VEGETABLES MIXED—Chilies per lb, 30c; Garlic, 60c; Cabbage per 100 lb, 30c.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink No. 1, new crop, \$1.50 asked; Navy, \$1.50 asked; Lima, \$2.50 asked; Navy, \$1.50 asked; Black-eyed, \$1 asked; Garbanos, \$1 asked; Green Field Beans, \$2 asked; Lentils, \$1 asked.

POULTRY—Hens No. 1, per dozen, \$6.00 bid; Old Roosters, per dozen, \$5.00 bid; Roosters, per dozen, \$5.75 bid; Broilers, large, per dozen, \$5.50 bid; Broilers, small, per dozen, \$5.00 bid; Turkeys, per lb, 10c bid, 11c asked; Ducks, per dozen, large, \$6 bid; Ducks per dozen, small, 60c; Geese, 10c.

LIVE STOCK—Live Hogs, 30c; DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, S. No. 1, 10c asked; No. 2, 7c asked; No. 3, 5c asked; Apples, 10c asked; Raisins, 12c asked; Prunes, 12c asked; Figs, 12c asked; Dates, 12c asked; Apricots, 12c asked.

APPLES—Evaporated, 12c asked; Sun Dried, 12c asked; Raisins—Layers, \$1.50 asked; Sun Dried Layers, new, \$1.75 asked; Three Crown Layers, new, \$1.75 asked; Loose Muscatels, \$1.50; Bulk Raisins, 30c asked; Dried Grape 30c asked.

NUTS—Walnuts new, 8c asked; Peanuts, Cal. No. 1, 7c asked; No. 2, 6c asked; Eastern, 7c asked; Almonds, S. No. 1, 15c asked; Almonds, H. S. No. 1, 15c asked; CIGARS—Fruit—Oranges, \$3 asked; Lemons, seedling per box, \$3 asked; Lemons, seedling per box, \$3 asked; Limes, seedling per box, \$3 asked; Limes, seedling per box, \$3 asked.

HIDES—Dry, 15c bid; Kip, 15c bid; Calf, 15c bid; SHEEP—Shorn, 10c bid; 10c; Wool, each, 10c bid; Shearings, each, 10c bid.

WOOL—Spring Clip, p. r. b, 50c bid; FINEST—100s, 10c bid; 110s, 10c bid; 115s, 10c bid; 120s, 10c bid; 125s, 10c bid; 130s, 10c bid; 135s, 10c bid; 140s, 10c bid; 145s, 10c bid; 150s, 10c bid; 155s, 10c bid; 160s, 10c bid; 165s, 10c bid; 170s, 10c bid; 175s, 10c bid; 180s, 10c bid; 185s, 10c bid; 190s, 10c bid; 195s, 10c bid; 200s, 10c bid; 205s, 10c bid; 210s, 10c bid; 215s, 10c bid; 220s, 10c bid; 225s, 10c bid; 230s, 10c bid; 235s, 10c bid; 240s, 10c bid; 245s, 10c bid; 250s, 10c bid; 255s, 10c bid; 260s, 10c bid; 265s, 10c bid; 270s, 10c bid; 275s, 10c bid; 280s, 10c bid; 285s, 10c bid; 290s, 10c bid; 295s, 10c bid; 300s, 10c bid; 305s, 10c bid; 310s, 10c bid; 315s, 10c bid; 320s, 10c bid; 325s, 10c bid; 330s, 10c bid; 335s, 10c bid; 340s, 10c bid; 345s, 10c bid; 350s, 10c bid; 355s, 10c bid; 360s, 10c bid; 365s, 10c bid; 370s, 10c bid; 375s, 10c bid; 380s, 10c bid; 385s, 10c bid; 390s, 10c bid; 395s, 10c bid; 400s, 10c bid; 405s, 10c bid; 410s, 10c bid; 415s, 10c bid; 420s, 10c bid; 425s, 10c bid; 430s, 10c bid; 435s, 10c bid; 440s, 10c bid; 445s, 10c bid; 450s, 10c bid; 455s, 10c bid; 460s, 10c bid; 465s, 10c bid; 470s, 10c bid; 475s, 10c bid; 480s, 10c bid; 485s, 10c bid; 490s, 10c bid; 495s, 10c bid; 500s, 10c bid; 505s, 10c bid; 510s, 10c bid; 515s, 10c bid; 520s, 10c bid; 525s, 10c bid; 530s, 10c bid; 535s, 10c bid; 540s, 10c bid; 545s, 10c bid; 550s, 10c bid; 555s, 10c bid; 560s, 10c bid; 565s, 10c bid; 570s, 10c bid; 575s, 10c bid; 580s, 10c bid; 585s, 10c bid; 590s, 10c bid; 595s, 10c bid; 600s, 10c bid; 605s, 10c bid; 610s, 10c bid; 615s, 10c bid; 620s, 10c bid; 625s, 10c bid; 630s, 10c bid; 635s, 10c bid; 640s, 10c bid; 645s, 10c bid; 650s, 10c bid; 655s, 10c bid; 660s, 10c bid; 665s, 10c bid; 670s, 10c bid; 675s, 10c bid; 680s, 10c bid; 685s, 10c bid; 690s, 10c bid; 695s, 10c bid; 700s, 10c bid; 705s, 10c bid; 710s, 10c bid; 715s, 10c bid; 720s, 10c bid; 725s, 10c bid; 730s, 10c bid; 735s, 10c bid; 740s, 10c bid; 745s, 10c bid; 750s, 10c bid; 755s, 10c bid; 760s, 10c bid; 765s, 10c bid; 770s, 10c bid; 775s, 10c bid; 780s, 10c bid; 785s, 10c bid; 790s, 10c bid; 795s, 10c bid; 800s, 10c bid; 805s, 10c bid; 810s, 10c bid; 815s, 10c bid; 820s, 10c bid; 825s, 10c bid; 830s, 10c bid; 835s, 10c bid; 840s, 10c bid; 845s, 10c bid; 850s, 10c bid; 855s, 10c bid; 860s, 10c bid; 865s, 10c bid; 870s, 10c bid; 875s, 10c bid; 880s, 10c bid; 885s, 10c bid; 890s, 10c bid; 895s, 10c bid; 900s, 10c bid; 905s, 10c bid; 910s, 10c bid; 915s, 10c bid; 920s, 10c bid; 925s, 10c bid; 930s, 10c bid; 935s, 10c bid; 940s, 10c bid; 945s, 10c bid; 950s, 10c bid; 955s, 10c bid; 960s, 10c bid; 965s, 10c bid; 970s, 10c bid; 975s, 10c bid; 980s, 10c bid; 985s, 10c bid; 990s, 10c bid; 995s, 10c bid; 1000s, 10c bid; 1005s, 10c bid; 1010s, 10c bid; 1015s, 10c bid; 1020s, 10c bid; 1025s, 10c bid; 1030s, 10c bid; 1035s, 10c bid; 1040s, 10c bid; 1045s, 10c bid; 1050s, 10c bid; 1055s, 10c bid; 1060s, 10c bid; 1065s, 10c bid; 1070s, 10c bid; 1075s, 10c bid; 1080s, 10c bid; 1085s, 10c bid; 1090s, 10c bid; 1095s, 10c bid; 1100s, 10c bid; 1105s, 10c bid; 1110s, 10c bid; 1115s, 10c bid; 1120s, 10c bid; 1125s, 10c bid; 1130s, 10c bid; 1135s, 10c bid; 1140s, 10c bid; 1145s, 10c bid; 1150s, 10c bid; 1155s, 10c bid; 1160s, 10c bid; 1165s, 10c bid; 1170s, 10c bid; 1175s, 10c bid; 1180s, 10c bid; 1185s, 10c bid; 1190s, 10c bid; 1195s, 10c bid; 1200s, 10c bid; 1205s, 10c bid; 1210s, 10c bid; 1215s, 10c bid; 1220s, 10c bid; 1225s, 10c bid; 1230s, 10c bid; 1235s, 10c bid; 1240s, 10c bid; 1245s, 10c bid; 1250s, 10c bid; 1255s, 10c bid; 1260s, 10c bid; 1265s, 10c bid; 1270s, 10c bid; 1275s, 10c bid; 1280s, 10c bid; 1285s, 10c bid; 1290s, 10c bid; 1295s, 10c bid; 1300s, 10c bid; 1305s, 10c bid; 1310s, 10c bid; 1315s, 10c bid; 1320s, 10c bid; 1325s, 10c bid; 1330s, 10c bid; 1335s, 10c bid; 1340s, 10c bid; 1345s, 10c bid; 1350s, 10c bid; 1355s, 10c bid; 1360s, 10c bid; 1365s, 10c bid; 1370s, 10c bid; 1375s, 10c bid; 1380s, 10c bid; 1385s, 10c bid; 1390s, 10c bid; 1395s, 10c bid; 1400s, 10c bid; 1405s, 10c bid; 1410s, 10c bid; 1415s, 10c bid; 1420s, 10c bid; 1425s, 10c bid; 1430s, 10c bid; 1435s, 10c bid; 1440s, 10c bid; 1445s, 10c bid; 1450s, 10c bid; 1455s, 10c bid; 1460s, 10c bid; 1465s, 10c bid; 1470s, 10c bid; 1475s, 10c bid; 1480s, 10c bid; 1485s, 10c bid; 1490s, 10c bid; 1495s, 10c bid; 1500s, 10c bid; 1505s, 10c bid; 1510s, 10c bid; 1515s, 10c bid; 1520s, 10c bid; 1525s, 10c bid; 1530s, 10c bid; 1535s, 10c bid; 1540s, 1

PETER THE GREAT.

The Man Who Shaped Russia's Destinies.

ROUGH AND UNCOUTH MANNERS.

Portrait of the Great Ruler—His Early Life—The Building of Moscow.

Mr. John L. Stoddard entertained and addressed the Academy of Music last evening, taking as his topic the tempestuous career of the brave and energetic Peter the Great, who iron hands shaped Russia's destiny among the nations. Mr. Stoddard began his story 200 years ago in Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, and the cradle of the Czar, finding Peter on the throne, with his father John, under the regency of his mother Sophia, and carried it through all the stormy period of Russia's evolution from semi-barbarism to something like civilization as force was capable of implanting in the Muscovite.

Of the twin Czares, John was an imbecile, while Peter was an active, precocious lad, who early gave signs of what he would one day become. His early life was one of peril and evil courses, for his sister viewed him as standing between herself and power, and sought to throw him into the vilest company, but even on several occasions attempted his assassination. She was his enemy and her last endeavor to rid herself of Peter took the form of a poisoning, which failed. But Peter was not long for at the age of fifteen he fled from his home, and sought refuge in the army, where he was saved by his mother, Nathalie, who fled with him to the shelter of a convent, where he was hidden for some time. Peter looked about him for the betterment of his kingdom. About this time he fell in with the

YOUNG SWISS, LAFON.

Who was a Secretary in a German Embassy, and who at once became his guide in the affairs of civilization and his general adviser, continuing so until death ended their friendship. His first task was to impress upon Peter the need of creating an army to replace the wild hordes then at his command. The story of Russia at this stage consisted in the main of the Strzelitz, an organized soldiery and an ancient institution of the Czares, who did quite as they pleased, such as their power. Armed with a sword and a dagger, they were selling themselves to whoever would buy; lawless beyond measure, they formed an element too dangerous to be tolerated. Peter was obliged to compass their destruction. He went into the army himself, throwing away all the privileges of rank, and, enlisting as a drummer, made his way upward in the usual course, first becoming corporal, then sergeant, lieutenant, captain, and colonel, learning everything on each position. Mr. Stoddard showed a portrait of Peter at this time. It was that of a bold-faced young man with massive features and piercing eyes and long hair that fell in curls over exceedingly broad shoulders. Here, too, the lecturer told in full the story of Peter's determination for boots and boots. Passing one day by the river he saw a boat with a keel, and at once inquired its purpose. He was told that it was built to sail against the wind by the Dutch carpenter who had constructed it, and would not rest until half a dozen boats had been built, and sent a good share of his time sailing them. His dream of an outlet to the sea for Russia and for a navy began.

HIS KINGDOM SHUT OUT.

From the ocean on every hand. Sweden barred the pathway to the Baltic, while to the southward the Turks held the Black Sea coast, and even the many shores of the Caspian were in Persian hands. True, the icy waves of the Arctic Ocean were visible from the shore of his kingdom, but it was cut off entirely from that civilization he most desired to attain. "It is not land I want," cried Peter, "but water." The pictures showing Russian scenes to the audience, changed from the little hut in which the monarch lodged, exchanging his scepter for an axe, and working with the carpenter in the shipyard. He would be called nothing but Master Peter, "Your Majesty," or even "Hr." seemed him to wrath. He would kindle his own fire and cook his simple meal, but he soon found that time could be better spent, and changed his habits of living and went to England, studying until the ships. He was an untamed savage at the best. His manners were intolerable and his habits dissipated in the extreme. Once in the city of Amsterdam he called to a lady, "stop!" The woman looking at him in a puzzled expression, grasped her watch chain, the curious workmanship of which had caught his eye, pulled out the watch, and after examination returned it, with never a word to say. Another time he pulled off a man's wig, looked it over and threw it on the ground in an expression of large dissatisfaction. In England the Government assigned him a country seat by the Thames, where he lived a double life of studying and rioting. His favorite amusement was to drink brandy until drunk with plenty of boozing companions in a tavern, and then to be surrounded by a magnificent band, which he reined by running a wheelbarrow. When at last

THIS ROYAL SAVAG.

Went his way the British government sold £1,800 for necessary repairs to the residence. Peter's return to Russia was hurried by a revolt of the nobles, the priests and the sister, who, though in confinement, was not idle. They viewed with alarm the double employment of foreigners and the abolition of old Russian ways. The revolt was suppressed, but Peter was sent for and he took a terrible revenge. He knew the hour and came when either the power of the Strzelitz must be broken or he himself must abdicate from the throne. Five thousand of the rebels were arrested, the great "Red Square" of Moscow was packed thick with scaffolds, and here 300 men at a time, many broken, were taken and executed as fast as the machinery would permit. Some were buried alive, left only with their heads above the ground, and some histories told that Peter, with his own hands, beheaded twenty in an hour on a wagon, or one in three minutes, pausing between each to take a drink of brandy while the next victim was brought before him. To add to the horror, the bodies were left unburied, and for five

awing from the walls of the Kremlin. The bodies of three ringleaders were nailed before the windows of his sister Sophia's cell and the arm of one to the wall of it, the note last sent her by its owner fixed in its stiffened fingers, there to remain until it fell to the floor. The Strzelitz were crushed forever and Peter set about his reforms. He brought from England an army of engineers allured by fine promises that were never kept. Indeed, they were so closely watched as to be wholly prisoners, and their pay, that money might not help them to escape, barely provided sustenance for the body. They were set at work. Then Peter sought the sea. With an army of 80,000 men, he invaded Sweden to acquire a path to the Baltic. Sweden, then ruled by

AMBITION CHARLES XII.

met him with but 12,000 men and in a blinding storm put Peter's great army to rout, and took so many prisoners that their own number was exceeded, so the soldiers were released and only the officers were kept captive. Peter was the laughing-stock of Europe. "I expected this," said Peter, "but by and by they will teach us how to defeat them. Let those laugh who win." And this was true, and showed the dominant trait of Peter's character. The war went on until the Russians, winning in a skirmish, caused Peter to remark, "We have got to be able to defeat them two to one, soon we shall be able to do it with even numbers." Flushed with success, Charles invaded Russia with 60,000 men, and Peter, with surprising wisdom, adopted the policy that proved so fatal to Napoleon one hundred years after. He evaded battle and led the enemy further into his desolate empire until he could invade and disease they were reduced to 25,000 men. Charles was begged to retreat by his generals, but, fog-hardly, declined to be advised, and at the battle of Poltava met with annihilation. Not daring to return to Sweden, he fled away to the realm of the Neva, and ordered them to work. But with what? They had no tools, well, with anything, with their hands. So they began, scooping up the earth, carrying it in their caps and aprons, sleeping and lying in the oozy soil. How much better it would have been to have prepared tools. But Mr. Stoddard said this was Peter's style. He was

IMPETUOUS AND IMPATIENT.

And the first year saw the foundation of St. Petersburg laid on the bones of 100,000 men, who had perished in the work. Mr. Stoddard showed the St. Petersburg of to-day in many aspects, and in all its magnificence of structure, and passed to Peter's reforms. He disliked the frowzy beards and long-skirted coats of his people; imposed a tax on the beards of the wealthy, and finally stationed a barber and a tailor at every turn in the street to cut off beards and skirts from all passers-by. This was the least of his changes. The Russian women were much in the same condition as the ladies of the Ottoman harem. They appeared veiled in the streets, and possessed no personal liberty whatever. Peter gave great parties, and the nobles brought their ladies to attend under an imperial edict, danced French and Polish dances, and prisoners of war were brought from their captivity to show them how to perform. More than this, every noble was compelled to give three parties a week, at which the guests must wear European costumes, and in this way was reversed the social life of Russia. The people did not welcome everything new. Custom and superstition tied them down, and the church further impeded progress. The Patriarch of the Greek Church had about as much power as the Czar. Peter's patience stood this hampering until the prelate died. Then he was partly became Patriarch himself by neglecting to appoint a successor, and finally turned the office into ridicule by making his aged court fool into a burlesque Patriarch, ending the farce by marrying him to a gay and buxom widow, with festivities lasting three days, in which the prelate drank so immoderately that he died. Passing over Peter's war with the Turks, Mr. Stoddard gave the audience a view of his wife Catherine, a Livonian peasant girl captured in a Swedish camp, for several years the mistress of the Russian whose prisoner she became, and next the companion and wife of the Czar. The portrait was not pleasing; it showed a little, fat dark woman, with small eyes, black hair plastered to her forehead in "montagues" and few external evidences of either wit or intelligence, though she had had, and what she had more, the power to control her husband. Once when enraged Peter smashed with his fist a Venetian glass at her side, exclaiming: "Thus could I crush the choices object in my palace!" without showing that the reference applied to her, the lady smiled coolly. "Pity, and how would that improve your palace?" With such methods she kept him in hand, and by her wit and boldness saved him many defeats, and once his kingdom. The Czar's second tour of Europe with his wife and the amazement they created in the refined circles of Paris and Berlin, was applied detailed by the lecturer, who then turned to the closing, bitter years of Peter's life, after dwelling for a moment on his vain curiosity, which suffered nothing to pass him until he could understand it. Thus, in his ship-building he knew how to direct everything in a vessel's construction, from a cannon to a sail. His navy, though, was now a thing created. He did this simply by ordering every noble to build and equip a vessel at his own expense. When in Paris, Louis XIV., having died, Peter desired to see the great monarch, and was taken to his room where she lay in bed. He pulled the curtains to one side that he might look the better, stared diligently for a moment, then pulled them together again as if disappointed, and went away with never a word. Among the causes which darkened his closing years, was the conduct of his son Alex by Peter's first, unworthy wife, who was a wretched princeling, and whose possible succession was a constant source of anxiety to his father, for he was pledged to reverse all the great work done. His conspiracy, confession, torture, and mysterious death, were graphically retold, and the lecture closed with the ending of Peter's life. He took no care whatever of his health, plunging at once from the pleasures of fierce dissipation to the severest exertions. He died, it was on exclamation of his that he could reform his people but not himself. Riding by the shore of Lake Ladoga, in a fearful storm, he saw a boat of soldiers tossing in the waves, and rushing to the rescue, stood for hours waist deep in the water, and succeeded in rescuing some twenty. He never recovered from the exposure, and an illness of intense agony followed. Unable to speak, he motioned for a slate to write his will. The pencil scribbled "Give all to— the hand fell and he was dead, without having named a successor to the empire he had made, on the 28th day of January, 1725— (Brooklyn Eagle).

HOW CAN I GET RID OF FLEAS ON MY CAT?

"Why do good veterinarians sometimes

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WINTER IRRIGATION.

Reason why it is preferable to that of summer.

People in this valley have acquired the habit of irrigating their lands after they have been deprived of their moisture by the warm sun early in the dry season, or summer, because of the fact that the artificial application of water to the soil is not an absolute necessity before that time. Soon after the irrigating season begins, the supply of water commences to grow gradually smaller, and continues to diminish as the weather becomes warmer and the soil drier. The natural consequence is that those irrigators nearest the source of supply have water for a long period, and in greater or less amount for a considerable time after those remotely situated from the point where the water is diverted from the streams have had the last drop that can possibly be conveyed to them.

Much of the land that is irrigated late in the season, when the weather is warm, is liable to bake, after which it is difficult to cultivate it. In seasons when the rainfall is heavy, it is only necessary to irrigate very little, if at all, which fact proves that a thorough wetting of the ground in the regular rainy season is sufficient to mature any crop. Then why not irrigate in the winter? There is an abundance of water during this season, nearly all of which runs to waste with no thought being given to its utilization. If those farmers situated nearest the source of supply do not choose to use water in the winter, it should be turned into the canals and carried to those at a distance who stand the smallest chance of obtaining water in the summer season. By irrigating in the winter, when the skies are cloudy, the air humid and the temperature low, moisture does not evaporate rapidly, and the ground, consequently, will not bake, and a thorough wetting at this season will be found sufficient for all purposes. Indeed, we are inclined to think it the best time of the year for irrigating in checks. Alfalfa is the only crop that will need summer irrigation. Orchards, vineyards and grainfields do not need any other moisture than would be supplied by flooding in winter, and this practice would prevent the need of irrigation and cultivation of a large area of land that under the present imperfect system of distributing water, cannot be cultivated successfully. —Visalia Delta.

HINTS ON TREE-PLANTING.

A Circular of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association.

Tree-planting, like most things, may be done judiciously or injudiciously. A tree may be in the wrong place or it may be the wrong kind of tree for the place. A few hints will therefore prove of service to those who desire to observe arbor day, as the law directs:

1. Native trees are, in the long run, the best, whether planted for sanitary or financial purposes. The American maple, oak, ash, elm, etc., should in general be preferred to European species of maple, oak, etc.

2. For street planting, broad-leaved trees, which lose their leaves in autumn, are preferable to pines and firs, which perpetually shed their foliage, unless the avenue planted is so wide that a separate belt can be set apart exclusively for trees.

3. In all streets, except the very widest (say over 100 feet) trees with comparative light and airy foliage, such as maples, poplars, buttonwood and ashes, are preferable to those with thicker foliage.

4. For very wide avenues where a space is left in grass, and for open squares and gardens, the American elms, and the various native oaks are very suitable, and here, where there is sufficient space to permit them to grow freely without trimming, conifers, hemlocks, leaved evergreens, are desirable and beautiful objects. Among these the common hemlock and spruce may be especially mentioned.

5. The alant, especially the trees which bear the male flowers, should not be planted because of the disagreeable odor of those flowers, and for similar reasons the chestnut is not very desirable in streets and confined spaces.

6. Trees which shed a large quantity of matter after flowering are not well fitted for comparatively narrow streets. Thus the catalpa, locusts, alantus and poplars are in this respect less desirable than the maples, ashes, oaks and elms.

7. The white poplar, from its great tendency to produce suckers, is not suitable anywhere, and other sucker-bearing trees should be avoided.

8. In many streets, flowering trees, such as the common chestnut, horsechestnut, tulip tree, buckeye, magnolia, Kentucky coffee tree and catalpa, may with good effect be alternated with trees which do not bear conspicuous flowers, and such trees are well suited for the adornment of such spaces. The honey locust must not be forgotten, notwithstanding its thorns.

9. Whenever trees are planted at the edge of the sidewalk, in narrow paved streets, the residents must take care that the gutters are kept free from decaying vegetable matter.

10. Young trees planted in public streets need protection when planted. Of course, when planting open areas in the city there should be enough room left to allow sunlight to reach the grass.

The Old Canoe.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep
And the waters below look dark and deep,
When the rugged pine, in its lovely pride,
Leans gloriously over the murky tide,
Where the reeds and the rushes are long and rank
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank
Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through
Lies at its mooring the old canoe.

Like a useless paddles are idly dropped
Like a sea bird's wings that the storm has loosed
And crossed on the railing one or two
Like the folded arms when the work is done.
While busily back and forth between
The spider weaves his web in living green,
And the solemn owl, with his dull "too too too,"
Settles down on the side of the old canoe.

The stern half sunk in the slimy wave
Knots slowly away in its living grave,
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding the moldering dust away,
Like the hand that paints o'er the tomb a flower.

Or the ivy that mantles the fallen tower,
While many a blossom of livelier hue
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.
The currentless waters are dead and still,
But the light winds play with the boat at will
And lazily in and out again
It boats the length of its rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time,
That meet and part at the noontide chime;
And the more it moves the more it seems
By the dripping bow of the old canoe.

—Albert Pike.

Prof. Willis, the physiognomist, says: "Beware of the girl that has black eyes, she is the girl with blue eyes, and run from the girl with gray eyes." Bring us an Albino, somebody! —Puck.

A little girl attending a party was asked by her mother how she enjoyed herself. "Oh, said she, 'I am full of happiness. I couldn't be any happier unless I would grow.'"

"How can I get rid of fleas on my cat?" asked a subscriber. "Why do good veterinarians sometimes

"Why do good veterinarians sometimes

"Why do good veterinarians sometimes

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

GOODALL, PERKINS & Co., General Agents.

SAN FRANCISCO.

NORTHERN ROUTES.

Embrace lines for Portland, Or.; Victoria, B. C., and Puget Sound-Alaska, and all coast ports.

Southern Routes.

TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER, 1886.

COMING SOUTH.

GOING NORTH.

STEAMERS.

STEAMERS.	DATE.	TIME.	FROM.	TO.
Santa Rosa.	Oct. 29.	10:30.	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.
Orizaba.	Nov. 1.	11:00.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
Eureka.	Nov. 3.	11:00.	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.
Santa Rosa.	Nov. 5.	11:00.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
Orizaba.	Nov. 7.	11:00.	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.
Eureka.	Nov. 9.	11:00.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
Santa Rosa.	Nov. 11.	11:00.	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.
Orizaba.	Nov. 13.	11:00.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
Eureka.	Nov. 15.	11:00.	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.
Santa Rosa.	Nov. 17.	11:00.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
Orizaba.	Nov. 19.	11:00.	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.
Eureka.	Nov. 21.	11:00.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
Santa Rosa.	Nov. 23.	11:00.	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.
Orizaba.	Nov. 25.	11:00.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
Eureka.	Nov. 27.	11:00.	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.
Santa Rosa.	Nov. 29.	11:00.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
Orizaba.	Dec. 1.	11:00.	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.
Eureka.	Dec. 3.	11:00.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.

The steamers Santa Rosa, Orizaba and Geo. W. Elder leave San Pedro for San Diego, on the dates of their arrivals from San Francisco, and on their trips between San Pedro and San Francisco call at Santa Barbara and Port Harford (San Luis Obispo) only. The Eureka and Los Angeles call at all way ports.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. R. depot, Los Angeles, at 10:30 a. m. With Santa Rosa, Orizaba and Geo. W. Elder, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. With Los Angeles and Eureka, going north at 4:45 o'clock p. m.

For passage or freight see above or for tickets and from All Important Points in Europe, H. McLELLAN, : : : Agent.

OFFICE—No. 5 Commercial St., Los Angeles.

Southern Pacific Company.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1886.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at

LOS ANGELES.

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE FOR.

ARRIVE FROM.

LEAVE FOR.	ARRIVE FROM.
2:40 P. M. Colton.	12:01 P. M.
4:30 P. M. Colton.	9:10 A. M.
2:40 P. M. (Demping Express.)	12:01 P. M.
2:40 P. M. (East) Emigrant.	12:01 P. M.
2:40 P. M. El Paso and East.	12:01 P. M.
12:30 P. M. (San Fran.) Express.	2:10 P. M.
12:30 P. M. (Sacramento) Emigrant.	2:10 P. M.
9:20 A. M. Santa Ana and Anaheim.	3:15 P. M.
4:20 P. M. Santa Ana and Anaheim.	8:35 A. M.
9:30 A. M. Santa Monica.	4:00 P. M.
4:20 P. M. Santa Monica.	8:15 A. M.
9:40 A. M. Long Beach, Wilmington.	4:20 P. M.
4:45 P. M. Colton and San Pedro.	8:25 A. M.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.

E. E. HEWITT, Assistant Superintendent Los Angeles.

California Southern R. R. Co.

All rail line between National City, San Diego and Los Angeles and points East and West.

Close connection at Barstow with Atlantic and Pacific R. R. and at Los Angeles with Southern Pacific R. R.

TIME TABLE.

Taking effect Sunday, June 20, 1886.

LOS ANGELES.

A. M. P. M.

LOS ANGELES.	A. M.	P. M.
Alhambra.	7:00	9:10
Alhambra.	7:17	9:28
Alhambra.	8:42	9:45
San Gabriel.	7:20	9:26
San Gabriel.	8:42	9:45
San Gabriel.	8:10	10:10
Colton.	9:10	11:10
Colton.	11:10	1:10
Colton.	12:08	2:08
Colton.	1:38	3:38
Colton.	1:58	3:58
Colton.	2:40	4:40
Colton.	2:50	4:50
Colton.	3:40	5:40
Colton.	3:50	5:50
Colton.	4:40	6:40
Colton.	4:50	6:50

LOS ANGELES.

A. M. P. M.

LOS ANGELES.	A. M.	P. M.
Colton.	9:15	11:15
Colton.	11:15	1:15
Colton.	12:08	2:08
Colton.	1:38	3:38
Colton.	1:58	3:58
Colton.	2:40	4:40
Colton.	2:50	4:50
Colton.	3:40	5:40
Colton.	3:50	5:50
Colton.	4:40	6:40
Colton.	4:50	6:50

MONTE VISTA!

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE COLONY IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA!
BECAUSE IT HAS

A Perfect Climate! The Best of Soil! The Greatest Abundance and Purest of Water!
And the Most Delightful Situation of Any Tract of Land on the Coast!

Fogs do not smother;
Frosts do not blight;
Scale does not bother,
And the dollars are in sight,

—IN—

BEAUTIFUL, HEALTHY MONTE VISTA

MONTE VISTA

Is situated twenty miles by road a little west of north of Los Angeles City, between the Verdugo mountains and the main chain of the Sierra Madre, and embraces the entire valley between them. It is six miles east of San Fernando, and four miles west, on the western slope from Crescents Canyon. The S. P. R. R. is four miles distant and a fine road has been constructed by the new Monte Vista Land and Water Company from the town to the station of Monte Vista, bringing Los Angeles within one hour's ride of this most delightful colony.

THE MONTE VISTA TRACT comprises an area of about 2300 acres of rich sandy loam soil. Of the entire acreage 1300 acres are first-class irrigable land, having a gentle slope to the south and west. About 500 acres are upon the hillsides and classed as non-irrigable land, although the soil is equally good and a very large percentage is capable of cultivation. The remainder is rough land, suitable only for forest trees. Nearly all the lower grade of the Monte Vista is on the north side of the Verdugo hills, which form the boundary of the tract. While the land is rolling it contains innumerable springs of pure water, which, with a little trouble, can be developed to such an extent that the owners are independent of the water supply of the colony. The division of the tract, aside from the town site, is chiefly in twenty-acre tracts, having a broad avenue on the four sides of each forty acres; less than twenty acres are sold to suit the means or desires of purchasers.

The town originally comprised forty acres, to which the new company have added additional forty acres, which are sold in building lots 50x150, and villa lots of one acre each. In the center of the tract and including about ten acres is the famous live-oak grove which for more than half a century has been known as TUJUNGA PARK. The company are now improving this, the finest of live oak parks in Southern California, and intend to make it one of the loveliest spots

in the State. There is no day in the year and no time in the day when a delightfully cool breeze, gentle and refreshing, is not perceptible here. Fifteen to eighteen hundred feet above sea level and protected by the great mountains, the Monte Vista Colony is the north, and the great divide connecting the two chains, FORTUNATE MONTE VISTA is free from blighting frosts, settling fogs, or the hot winds prevailing in many places in the country. All this means health, wealth and plenty.

MONTE VISTA FOR HEALTH.

If there is a cure for disease in pure, dry air, pure, clear, soft mountain water, warm, sunny days, cool, delightful nights, delightful surroundings, good accommodations, excellent care and attention, then Monte Vista should be the Sanitarium of the World.

PRACTICAL MONTE VISTA.

The soil of Monte Vista is a very rich sandy loam, and in places gravelly loam. It is deep and warm and retentive of moisture; so that, even if there was no water excepting the natural rainfall, it would be capable of growing every known fruit grown in California.

THE MAGNIFICENT WATER SUPPLY.

Of Monte Vista is sufficient for ten times the irrigable land in the tract, and the probabilities are that one-twentieth of it will be sufficient for all purposes. WATER, SOIL, ELEVATION and CLIMATE for the Orange, Lemon and Lime. Every requisite that can be desired for perfect, large, clean and highly-flavored fruit. Soil and climate for the highest degree of development of the FIG, which is destined to be one of the most important of California's fruit products. RAISIN GRAPES have grown to absolute perfection, and there is every requisite of climate for their perfect curing without interference of fogs or rain. Climate and soil for the early and perfect maturing of the OLIVE, one of the most valuable products of the State. Forty acres in one tract now growing in Monte Vista will challenge the admiration of every one who understands the exacting conditions required by this fruit. Elevation and soil for the growth and maturing of APPLES and PEACHES, PRUNES and PLUMS, APRICOTS, NECTARINES, and the most difficult of all fruits, the ALMOND. Soil, elevation and climate for the absolutely perfect WINE GRAPE. No land which possesses all of the exacting conditions which are found in Monte Vista exists elsewhere in Southern California. One place lacks climate, another water, another genial situation and another all combined. While we have named the above special adaptations, we have reserved the most important to the last. For Monte Vista we claim that it will within seven years be shipping to the markets of San Francisco the

FINEST CHERRIES GROWN ON THE COAST.

We claim that it possesses every requisite of soil, climate and situation for the growth of the PERFECT CHERRY, which is worth per acre three times as much as the orange, five times as much

as the grape, and ten times as much as the apple, while the cost of cultivation is less than either of the two former. In short, Monte Vista has every requirement for people of means who wish to make money by growing fruits, and in the near future the finest packed goods, canned and preserved goods of all kinds, will be grown and prepared in Monte Vista and be a source of health to those engaged in the business.

IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE.

The Monte Vista Land and Water Company, since they acquired the property in July last, have built three miles of road to the San Fernando valley, opened fourteen miles of street sixty feet wide, handsomely furnished the present hotel building, and now have fifty thousand feet of lumber on the ground for the erection of an elegant hotel, which will equal anything in the State in comfort for its guests, excellence of the table, etc. All the company's lands now cleared will be put under the highest state of cultivation possible. A two-thousand-dollar subscription for a church is well under way, half a dozen cottages are already engaged to be built during the winter, and many other improvements are under way.

MONTE VISTA THE ROMANTIC.

From the head of Summit avenue, looking westward, the entire tract of Monte Vista, including the beautiful Tujunga Park, is in full view; the Verdugo hills, the San Fernando mountains, the great wash of the Tujunga, San Fernando town and the eight by twenty miles of wheat fields of the San Fernando valley lie directly under the eye. From the Park and Hotel Monte Vista, looking northward, rise the giant bulwarks of the Sierra Madre, broken only by the great chasms of the Tujunga, which clefts in twin the pine-topped peaks which rise pile on pile through the range to the Mojave desert, some thirty five miles.

From Monte Vista a trail runs to the summit of the highest peak overlooking the valley, and from this point, 5000 feet above sea-level, is one of the grandest views imaginable. Northward the rocky and rugged peaks of the Sierras rise in confused masses and here and there their precipitous sides are covered with forests of sugar pine. In years gone by many of the gloomy cañons whose sides can be dimly traced by the shadows, have echoed to the pick of adventurous prospectors, some of whom left their homes a prey to the mountain lions and coyotes. To the south and west lie the valleys of San Fernando and Los Angeles, with all the magnificent line of plains to the coast. Upon a cloudless day the islands off Santa Barbara and southward to Catalina are in full view, and every vessel passing up or down is plainly visible. The shipping at San Pedro and the whole coast line for a hundred miles seem to lie at your feet. Eastward and southward the San Gabriel valley, Pasadena, Pomona valley, Riverside, and the mountains of Temescal, San Jacinto and San Diego, with their infinite variety of light and shadow, present a picture once seen never to be forgotten. Around

THE MAGNIFICENT TUJUNGA PARK.

Which lies in the center of the old town site, cluster many romantic events. There, forty years or more ago, the old Spanish Don overtook his beautiful daughter and her lover in their flight, and, despite her pleadings, put him to the sword. Vasquez and Murietta, the famous robbers, have had their rendezvous and her buried vast sums of money, which is believed to be here still. So famous is the grand old park as a HEALTH RESORT that it has for fifty years been visited by the Spaniards, who credit it with being the abode of the Lady of Mercy. Spanish maids weave fanciful fairy tales of it for their charges, old men recall it as the scene of many a merry-making, and the seafarers laugh as they relate again their conquests beneath the old trees whose shadows yet greet the advent of tender spouses and give grateful rest to the tired invalid. Hand some fountains will soon add new charms, where beautiful flowers will brighten the sombre hues and gladden the eyes.

But Go to Monte Vista.

SEE MONTE VISTA BEFORE YOU BUY ANY PLACE ELSE!

You can get the best of land, with or without water, at lower prices than anywhere in the country, when the value is considered. IT IS A PLEASANT DRIVE of two and one-half to three hours from Los Angeles, and you will find excellent hotel accommodations—good, new beds, good table, etc. You will find sign-boards every mile to Monte Vista.

YOU CAN GO TO MONTE VISTA:

First—By stage from Los Angeles, which leaves Los Angeles on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from the office of the Monte Vista Company. Returning, leaves Monte Vista on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Second—By private conveyance, following the county road northward along the S. P. R. R. to, first, Glendale, Verdugo cañon and the south line of Crescents Canyon, to the Summit, and thence to Monte Vista; or, second, follow same route as above, except just before Glendale is reached keep to the left and follow the railroad and county road to the north line of the Providencia Rancho, then keep the right hand road to the Big Tujunga Wash, then turn to the right and follow the road east through the valley to Monte Vista. This is a delightful road for the greater part of the year; in summer it is somewhat sandy, but not more so than the Verdugo road.

MONTE VISTA LAND AND WATER CO.,

30 SOUTH SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ANDREW JACKSON'S DUEL.

A Comic Incident—Its Cause Never Made Public.

A Newbern, N. C., letter to the Philadelphia Times says: James Parton, in his biography of Andrew Jackson, makes mention of a duel fought by General Jackson with Waightsill Avery at Jonesboro, Tenn., in the last century. His account, however, is very meagre, and does not accord with the version of the affair as told by descendants and relatives of Colonel Avery, many of whom still live in Burke county, N. C. In a footnote to page 162, chapter 14, volume 1, Parton says: "There was a comic incident connected with this duel that General Jackson would not tell. A gentleman once mentioned the duel to him. 'Who told you about it?' asked the President, laughing. 'General Adair,' 'Did he tell you what happened on the ground?' 'No,' 'Well, then, I shan't,' replied the General, still laughing."

The "comic incident" to which General Jackson alluded, and which he refused to relate, is what is understood to have caused the duel, and is said never to have been made public. What it was and how it occurred has been related to me several times as follows: In August, 1788, Col. Waightsill Avery and Andrew Jackson were attending court in Jonesboro, in what is now East Tennessee. At that time Tennessee was still a part of North Carolina, and Jonesboro was the seat of one of the three districts courts held for the then Western District of North Carolina. The town is now the county seat of Washington county, Tennessee. Jackson had recently been called to the bar at the time of the duel, and was about twenty years of age. Col. Avery was much older. The two gentlemen were opposing counsel in a case under trial, in which Jackson, it is said, felt that he had but little chance for success. In a spirit of mischief, probably, he determined to attempt a little diversion rather unusual in a court of law.

Col. Avery sometimes rode the circuit of his courts, which extended most of Western North Carolina and a portion of East Tennessee, on horseback, carrying in a pair of capacious saddle-bags such articles as were necessary to his more immediate wants. One thing always carried therein was a copy of Bacon's "Abridgment," one of the standard law books of those days. Jackson was aware that Col. Avery was in the habit of carrying this book, and on the day for trial, before their case was called, he went to Col. Avery's saddle-bag, took out the copy of Bacon's "Abridgment," and substituted for it a piece of bacon of about the same size, wrapping it up as the book had been to prevent suspicion. In the course of the trial Col. Avery, having an occasion to quote an authority, sent for his book. The package was brought to him, and when unwrapped, lo! a "filch of bacon" stood revealed to Court and jury.

Avery was a man of great dignity of character and bearing, who could ill brook a liberty of any kind, least of all an attempt to make him appear ridiculous. Turning to Jackson, he charged him with what had been done, and denounced him for his act in most unmeasured terms. Jackson was stung to the quick but apparently controlled himself sufficiently not to attract attention to what he did in response to the rebuke. Tearing a fly-leaf from a law book he wrote a challenge, which, unobserved, he passed across the table to Col. Avery, and which was promptly accepted. The following is an exact copy of the original challenge, which is still in the possession of the Avery family, and from

the wording of its first sentence another communication would seem to have preceded it:

"August 12, 1788.
Sir: When a mans feelings and character are injured he ought to secure himself by a duel. I received a few lines from you yesterday & undoubtedly you understand me. My character you have injured: and farther you have insulted me in the presence of a court and a large audience I therefore call upon you as a gentleman to give me satisfaction for the same; and I further call upon you to give me an answer immediately without Equivocation and I hope you can do without dinner until the business done, for it is consistent with the character of a gentleman when he injures a man to make a speedy reparation for the same; and I will not fail in meeting me this day.

from yr obt st ANDREW JACKSON, COL. AVERY
P. S. this Evening after court adjourned—
The style of challenge, its orthography and its punctuation—and the want of it—are equally remarkable, but the demand is unmistakable, and the little "P. S." at one side denotes great urgency. It was evidently written under great excitement, though with a strong effort at self-control, and the whole document, to use the slang of to-day—"means business."

The challenge is addressed on the back:

"Col. Whitestill (sic) Avery."
It was found among Colonel Avery's papers after his death, carefully tied away and docketed in very business-like style: "Jackson D. V. Duel, 1788."

The duel was fought about dusk of the day the challenge was given, in a ravine near the court-house in Jonesboro. The two gentlemen were exchanged but fortunately neither party was hurt. Jackson declared himself satisfied and the two gentlemen afterwards became warm friends. Indeed, long before the duel, when Jackson first decided to go to the bar, he was desirous to read law under Waightsill Avery, who was very distinguished in his profession and was the first Attorney-General of the State of North Carolina. At the time of Jackson's appointment as solicitor of the Western District of North Carolina—afterwards the State of Tennessee—he was his way to Tennessee, and he visited Colonel Avery at Morganton, the latter then an extreme frontier town of western North Carolina. The date of the challenge, August 12, 1788, is six months previous to that of the earliest letter of Jackson, February 18, 1789, which Mr. Parton says he was able to find.

A HARVEST OF REPTILES.

SIX Hundred Snakes Dug up in Germantown.
Charles McCarty, of No. 168 Chilton avenue, has in his possession a large barrel full of live snakes; which were dug up a few days ago in the very heart of Germantown. There are about one hundred in Mr. McCarty's collection, which, however, represents less than one-sixth of the entire number caught. The surprising fact in connection with this wholesale capture of reptiles is that they were concealed in a space less than one hundred feet square, and no one knows how many more there may be left in the neighborhood.

The lot at Adams and Tulpehocken streets, where the 600 snakes were taken; is owned by Thomas Shoemaker. It has passed through several hands during the past twenty-five years, but has never been graded or prepared for building purposes, having always been the object of speculation. Mr. Shoemaker recently

ly determined to have the lot, which is a very large one, surrounded by numerous handsome and costly dwellings, put in such shops as would attract a purchaser. Topley and Winfield, landscape gardeners, were given the contract, and had a dozen men at work on the place when the snakes were discovered. The lot was ploughed up and the men put to work carting off a large pile of dirt, about 100 feet square and several feet high, to various parts of the lot. This dirt had been heaped from a swamp twenty-five years ago, and was intended for top-soiling. As one of the diggers worked at the pile he noticed two small garter snakes in a semi-torpid condition, which he killed. Upon throwing out another shovel of dirt an immense nest of the reptiles was discovered. In all there were fifty-two. Most of them were in a torpid state, but the largest—about a yard long—retained sufficient vitality to wind itself around the leg of one of the cartmen greatly to his horror.

When found the reptiles were heaped up almost in the shape of a ball, and looked like a quantity of small dirty rubber pipes, twisted together in a fantastic manner. Most of them were killed; but Mr. Topley put a number in a large tin pan with a cover. He placed the pan in the sun, and when he returned to take his prize away he found that the snakes had been revived by the warmth and had squirmed about so vigorously as to push off the cover and escape.

However, he had no occasion to mourn his loss, for before the day was over there were new snake discoveries, and four or five other nests yielded over 300 of them, in size from three inches to three feet, all more or less torpid. The next day there were more dug out, and the men began to suspect that all the reptiles which St. Patrick had driven out of Ireland had found their way to Germantown. At the close of the second day 450 snakes had been taken out, all of which were killed.

Charles McCarty hearing of this wholesale slaughter came down on the third day and took away his barrel full, which he exhibits with much pride at his house to all who care to see them. In all there were about 650 snakes taken out of a dirt pile, none of them being found at a greater depth than two feet. They were pronounced to be all garter snakes. Many of them were a yard and a quarter long and an inch and a half in diameter. No snakes were found in any part of the lot except where the old swamp dirt had been deposited, and it is the prevailing opinion that the snakes have been breeding and increasing for a quarter of a century.

As the men were not digging for snakes especially, they did not dig below the graded level, and Mr. Topley says that it is not at all improbable that there may be 600 more reptiles yet in the ground.—(Philadelphia Record.)

Dead Love.

Two loves had I. Now both are dead. And both are marked by tombstones white. The one stands in the churchyard near. The other hid from mortal sight. The name on one all men may read. And learn who lies beneath the stone: The other name is written where No eyes can read it but my own.

Over one I plant a living flower, And cherish it with loving hands; I shrink from one poor withered leaf That tells me where the other lies. Oh, God, I pray I love must die And make no more of life a part, Let witness be where all can see And not within a living heart.
—Mary Matthews Smith.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

To Bakers, Confectioners, Hotels, etc.

IF YOU WANT ANY BAKER, PASTRY COOK, or confectioner, address the BAKERS' UNION, No. 45, Postoffice box 24 Spring street, Koster's Bakery, only

SECRET CHAPTER NO. 57, R. A. M., meets steadily on the first Thursday evening of each month, at 7:30 p. m., at Masonic Hall, McDonald Block. Sojourning Companions in good standing are cordially invited.

R. T. MULLARD, Secretary.

American Legion of Honor.

Safety Council No. 654 meets second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at their Hall, "Evening Express" Building, 100 Spring street, Koster's Bakery, only

GEO. W. KNOX, Secretary.

L. O. O. F.

Orange Council No. 26, I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Good Templars Hall. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited.

A. J. E. FURBER, Sec'y.

Los Angeles Council No. 11, Royal and Select Masters, F. & A. M.

Holds its stated assemblies on the 4th Mon. day of each month at 7:30 p. m. Sojourning Companions in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

By order, the W. M. J. E. S. BELL, Recorder

M. O. F. P.

Tri-Color Lodge No. 56 meets every Friday evening in Pythian Castle, 24 Spring street. Sojourning Knights invited.

SAAC S. SMITH, E. R. and S. 107-17

LOS ANGELES LODGE 55, A. J. U. W.

Regular meetings of the above Lodge are held every Wednesday evening at A. O. U. W. Hall, Childs' building, Main street. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

WALTER DEVEREAUX, Recorder, 107-17

Stanton Post, G. A. R.

Meets every Friday evening at Masonic Hall, 294 S. Spring St. Visiting comrades cordially invited.

S. C. SYMONDS, Adjutant, 107-17

Knights Templar.

Our Da Lion Commandery No. 9, K. T. holds its stated convocations at the seculum in Masonic Hall, on the third THURSDAY of each month, at 7:30 p. m. Knights Templars in good standing are cordially invited.

By order, the W. M. J. E. S. BELL, Recorder

Los Angeles Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETING held on Wednesday evening of each month at 7:30 o'clock. Sojourning brethren in good standing are cordially invited.

Ed. F. PRASIO, R. S. 17-28

Masonic Notice.

LOS ANGELES LODGE NO. 42, F. & A. M.—The stated meetings of this Lodge are held on the first MONDAY of each month at 7:30 p. m. Members of Sister Lodges and all Master Masons in good standing are cordially invited.

THOS. STROHM, W. M. 107-17

Los Angeles Lodge No. 2925, K. of H.

Regular meetings of the above Lodge are held every Wednesday evening at Old Masonic Hall, Spring street. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

By order, the W. M. J. E. S. BELL, Recorder

Los Angeles Chapter No. 33, R. A. M.

I listed convocations on second MONDAY of each month, 7:30 p. m., at Masonic Hall, Spring St. Sojourning companions in good standing are cordially invited.

By order, the W. M. J. E. S. BELL, Recorder

T. T. P. CROST, Secretary.

Parties Wishing Something Fine in the Carriage or Buggy Line

Will find the most elaborate display of vehicles ever exhibited in California, not excepting the immense repositories of San Francisco. We have now on hand a full line of OPEN and TOP BUGGIES, consisting of all the LATEST STYLES, from a 300-pound buggy down to a top buggy that weighs only 150 pounds. We have also MINIATURE OR PONY PHANTOMS, TWO-SEATED CARRIAGES and PONY CARRS.

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SHINGLES and FINISHING LUMBER
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Orders solicited.
J. A. RUSS, Agent.



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